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highway to its freight yard does not differ from that which it owes to passengers in the care of its platforms and stations. Such persons do not enter and use the yard by the mere permission or passive acquiescence of the company. They are there by invitation, in its technical sense, and by right. A passageway for wagons must therefore be kept in a reasonably safe condition.

*Street Railroads—Injuries to Passenger—Negligence—Alighting from Moving Car.*—*McDonald v. Montgomery St. Ry.*, 20 Southern Rep. 317. The plaintiff in attempting to get off a moving car was injured and brought suit to recover damages. The court held that a passenger jumping from a car in motion assumes the risk of alighting safely and cannot recover for injuries unless they were occasioned solely by the defendant.

*Railroads—Crossings—Injuries—Contributory Negligence—Willful Negligence.*—*Birmingham Railway and Electric Co. v. Bowers*, 20 South Rep. 345. A deaf person crossing a railroad track by way of a path used for public convenience, is guilty of negligence by not looking out for approaching train. An engineer running a train at a rapid rate of speed is justified in thinking that a person whom he sees in the path some distance from and approaching the track will not attempt to cross in front of the train, so that his failure to attempt to stop the train until it is too late to prevent it striking such person will not constitute willful negligence.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Injunction—Scope of Order—Violation.*—*Jeweler's Mercantile Agency, Limited, v. Rothschild, et al.*, 39 N. Y. Supp. 700. Injunction granted to restrain defendants from using previous as well as subsequent publications of the plaintiff. Plaintiff's business consisted in obtaining information with regard to the names, places of business, etc., as to individuals, firms, etc., in the jewelry trade for the benefit of their subscribers. The interest in the case lies in the fact that this is a different situation than that where a person is restrained from using the literary property of an author. These reports were not literary works. Court held that a fine of nearly \$2,000 and imprisonment for two months was not excessive.

*Exemptions—Tools of Trade.*—*Davidson v. Hannon, et al.*, 34 Atl. Rep. 1050 (Conn.). Where a statute exempts "implements of the debtor's trade" from attachment, and a liberal construction